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Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898

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### Providence Independent, V. 19, Thursday, July 6, 1893, [Whole Number: 942]

Providence Independent

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**J. W. ROYER, M. D.,**  
Practising Physician,  
TRAPPE, Pa. Office at his residence, nearly  
opposite Masonic Hall.

**M. V. WEBER, M. D.,**  
Practising Physician,  
EVANSBURG, PA. Office Hours:—Until 9  
a. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.

**E. A. KRUSEN, M. D.,**  
Homeopathic Physician,  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Office Hours:—Until  
9 a. m.; 6 to 8 p. m.

**S. B. HORNING, M. D.,**  
Practising Physician,  
EVANSBURG, PA. Telephone in office.  
Office Hours until 9 a. m.

**D. R. B. F. PLACE,**  
Dentist,  
311 DEKALB ST., NORRISTOWN, PA.  
Branch Office—Collegeville—Tuesday, every  
week. Gas administered.

**Cheapest Dentist in Norristown.**  
N. S. Borneman, D. D. S.,  
209 SWEDEN STREET, (first house  
below Main Street, NORRISTOWN, PA.  
(Formerly of Boyertown.)  
The only place where Pure Nitrous Oxide  
(Laughing Gas) is made a specialty for the  
painless extraction of teeth. Artificial sets from  
\$5 to \$10. English and German spoken.

**EDWARD E. LONG,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
and NOTARY PUBLIC. Settlement of Estates a  
Specialty. Also general Real Estate Business.  
OFFICE—415 Swede Street, opp. Court House.  
RESIDENCE AND EVENING OFFICE—North cor.,  
Marshall & Stanbridge Sts., NORRISTOWN, PA.

**AUGUSTUS W. BOMBERGER,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
Land Title and Trust Co., Building, Nos. 608 and  
610 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
Room 23. Take the Elevator. Practices also in  
Montgomery county. Norristown Address,  
550 Stanbridge St.

**MAYNE R. LONGSTRETH,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
Land Title and Trust Company Building, 608  
and 610 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.  
Room 23.

**HOBSON & HENDRICKS,**  
Attorneys-at-Law.  
NORRISTOWN AND COLLEGEVILLE.  
All legal business attended to promptly. Also  
agents for first-class Stock Fire Insurance Com-  
panies. Mr. Hendricks will be at his College-  
ville Residence every Tuesday all day.

**J. M. ZIMMERMAN,**  
Justice of the Peace,  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Legal Papers, Bonds,  
Deeds, &c., executed and acknowledgments  
taken. Conveyancing and Real Estate  
business generally attended to. The  
clerking of sales a specialty.

**JOHN S. HUNSICKER,**  
Justice of the Peace,  
RAHN STATION, PA. Conveyance and Gen-  
eral Business Agent. Clerking of Sales  
attended to. Charges reasonable.

**ANTHONY RICHARDSON,**  
Real Estate, Insurance  
AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT.  
508 SWEDEN STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.  
Farms bought and sold, or exchanged for city  
properties. Idely.

**A. J. TRUCKESS,**  
—TEACHER OF—  
Vocal & Instrumental Music,  
PROVIDENCE SQUARE, PA. Organs tuned  
and repaired. 14aply.

**EDWARD DAVID,**  
Paper-Hanger,  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Samples of paper  
always on hand.

**DAVID BROS.,**  
Plumbers,  
Gas and Steam Fitters,  
OFFICES—1224 North 10th St., & 2816 Ger-  
mantown Avenue, Philadelphia. Country work  
a specialty. Estimates furnished.

**L. B. WISMER,**  
Practical Slater,  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Always on hand roofing  
slate, slating and roofing felt. All  
orders promptly attended to. Also on  
hand a lot of greystone flagging.

**J. P. KOONS,**  
Practical Slater,  
RAHN STATION, PA. Dealer in every quality  
of Roofing, Flagging, and Ornamental Slates.  
Send for estimates and prices.

**HENRY WISMER,**  
Trappe, Pa.,  
Dealer in Milk, Butter, Eggs and Vegetables.  
Visits Trappe, Collegeville and vicinity every  
morning. No pains spared to give patrons  
satisfaction. 29ma.

**D. H. P. KEELY,**  
VETERINARIAN,  
SCHWENKSVILLE, PA.  
(Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.)  
All Diseases of Horses and of Other  
Domesticated Animals Carefully  
Treated.  
SPECIALTIES: DENTISTRY AND SURGERY.

**D. C. DETWILER,**  
Veterinary Surgeon,  
IRONBRIDGE, PA.  
OFFICE: At the residence of Enos H. Detwiler.

**MAGGIE MACGREGOR,**  
Dressmaker,  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Will take work at home  
or can be engaged by the week.

**MATTIE POLEY,**  
Dressmaker,  
TRAPPE, PA. Will take work at home or can  
be engaged by the week.

**MRS. S. L. PUGH,**  
TRAPPE, PA. Attends to laying out the  
dead, shroud-making, &c.

**W. L. GEORGE,**  
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.  
Shaving and Hair Cutting Parlor.  
HAZARD PUT IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.  
Opp. Gristock & Vanderslice's.

**JOSEPH STONE,**  
Carpet Weaver,  
COLLEGEVILLE HOTEL. Rag carpet woven  
in any style desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Good rag carpet for sale at reasonable prices.

**F. W. SCHEUREN,**  
Tonsorial  
ARTIST!  
COLLEGEVILLE,  
PENNA.  
Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, &c.  
Ladies' Bang Cutting a Specialty. The  
best establishment in town.  
Opp. Parlor Opposite Post Office.



## Farmer Jack's City Wife.

Ten years, to-day, Jack, I have lived  
This blessed country life,  
Since first I left my city home  
To be a farmer's wife.  
I thought that I should miss it so—  
The tramp of busy feet,  
The ceaseless throb of rushing life,  
The faces in the street.  
I thought the country would be tame,  
Its interests me and small;  
But then I could not say you "No."  
And so I left it all.  
I thought of all I loved and left  
As I came down the aisle;  
My thoughts went backward with a sigh,  
And forward with a smile.  
And now—the sun sees every day  
Earth's misery and bliss,  
And now where does he shine upon  
A happier lot than this?  
Here are no walls to hem us in,  
All's open to the sky;  
Here I have learned to love the stars,  
And watch the clouds go by.  
I watch the birds and squirrels, too,  
And claim them for my own,  
And trees, and grass—how could I live  
Where all is brick and stone?  
I love them still, those toil-worn streets,  
Where many feet have trod;  
The city brings us close to man;  
The country near to God.  
To think I ever should have paused  
Uncertain 'twixt the two!  
I am so thankful that I chose  
The country, Jack—and you.  
This dear old farm! I wouldn't give  
One penny, peeping brood  
Of day-old chicks for all the wealth  
Of cities, if I could.  
I love my homely household task,  
I love the fields of grain,  
I love the flowers that lift their heads  
To drink the summer rain.  
I love the orchard crowned with fruit,  
My garden fair to see,  
I love the horses and the cows—  
I know that they love me.  
And yet, perhaps, it's something else  
That lends my life its charm;  
You see, I love the farmer, Jack,  
And so I love the farm.  
—Farm Journal.

## WILL'S WIFE.

BY ASA GLANVAL.

Amanda Butterfield was the fourth  
daughter of a man who had seen  
better days, and who made a living six  
months in the year by teaching country  
schools at thirty-five dollars a month;  
the other six months he and his family  
lived on his pension.

Amanda, the youngest child, was  
different from her rather dull relatives.  
At school she was first in her classes.  
She took her books home every night  
and compared her next day's lessons  
in several other text-books. She  
learned because she loved to learn, and  
sat often till eleven o'clock "finding  
out all about it," as she expressed her-  
self.

At seventeen, having learned all her  
father could teach her, she went to  
Wyoming and entered a public school  
as teacher at a salary of one hundred  
and twenty-five dollars a month. She  
rapidly rose to the highest position.

Truly it is better, at least in a pecu-  
niary sense, to be born lucky than  
rich. Amanda's birth being the first  
in the thriving little railroad junction  
of Cloverdale, the Town Company  
presented her with land enough for a  
block, half a mile from the city hall,  
which at that time was a big tent.  
Before Amanda grew up the town had  
surrounded her block. The Town  
Company often looked at that fair  
greensward, level as a floor, and re-  
gretted their whim liberality.

Amanda had dreams, as what young  
girls have not? But they were not alto-

gether girlish dreams. She lived alone  
and saw no company. She always  
dressed in black, and while her gown  
never looked shabby it never looked  
exactly new. This was due to the  
fact that she frequently made over the  
black cashmere dress she had brought  
with her. Amanda took her model  
from Ike Partington's socks, which  
were fourteen years old, being footed  
for the winter and legged in the spring.

Amanda had dreams—not of lovers  
and marriage and prattling children,  
but of a big square stone house in the  
middle of her land in Cloverdale. It  
must overshadow Banker Brown's  
cheap yellow and green structure  
across the way. It must have bay  
windows, and octagon rooms with  
glass facing the south, east and west,  
and every window should be full of  
flowers.

Amanda's dreams were always the  
precursors of reality, and in time, by  
the most rigid self denial, she had  
saved the money and built the house.  
Her family had moved into it when  
she came home.

"I never have been really happy be-  
fore in all my life," she said as she  
walked from room to room followed  
by her admiring relatives. "If I only  
could forget those awful years of ser-  
vice, with Standard Time, the Metric  
System, the Best Methods, first grade,  
second grade—I never want to hear  
a technical term again, but just have  
rest, sun and flowers!"

Amanda had dreams. But nobody  
can dream everything that is going to  
happen, nor did Amanda. If she had  
done so there would have been no  
stone house surrounded by a velvety  
lawn, with stately elms and plummy  
white pines giving it its highest touch  
of enchanting loveliness.

Amanda had come back with the in-  
tention of entering the public schools  
of Cloverdale; but she hated the  
school-room, and her hatred grew  
more intense as the time for their  
opening drew near.

"I would give half of my remaining  
years to be able to stay at home," she  
exclaimed one morning at the break-  
fast table. "If we could live on  
father's pension—but we can't. Or if  
one of the girls," jerking her thumb  
toward the three eldest sisters, "could  
earn money—"

"Why, I thought you liked teach-  
ing," her father said deprecatingly. "I  
know you could always learn."  
"I believe I'll marry," she said, turn-  
ing to her mother. "Will Woodman  
has fifty dollars a month, with the  
prospect of an increase in salary.  
You may speak to his mother."

The marriage occurred three months  
after, and Amanda was forever free  
from the school-room.

But marriage and freedom from care  
brought not again the superb health  
which had enabled her to fight half of  
her hard battles. Every human frame  
has its limit of endurance, and Amanda  
had passed the line of safety. She  
lingered a little more than a year, and  
was carried out from her handsome  
house to return to it never again.

She left a sickly babe who lived long  
enough to pass the stone house out of  
the Butterfield family into that of the  
Woodman, and then went to its long,  
sunless home beside its mother. And  
as far as her own family was con-  
cerned, Amanda Butterfield would  
better never have been born for if  
they had not known the comforts of a  
luxurious home, they might not have  
felt so much the pangs of poverty.

The house belonged to Will Wood-  
man by law. It could not be expected  
that he would give it away. His  
mother was old and rheumatic, and he  
brought her to his home and gave her  
the best room. He rented the spare  
rooms at a good figure and pocketed  
the proceeds. Amanda herself had  
said that if the older girls had tried  
to help her by earning money she  
would not have given up so soon. She  
told Will not to give them a cent  
—to save it all for himself and little  
Amanda, and to be kind to her parents  
and help them as long as they lived.  
This he did, but a short six months  
released him from that duty. The  
girls one by one went out to work,  
and he did not deter them. They  
wanted to be near their place of  
business, so he leased two rooms in  
the centre of the town and allowed  
them to take what furniture they  
needed out of his house. Then he  
was left alone with his mother—and  
Mary.

And who was Mary? A pretty girl  
who had worked for a living in  
Amanda's kitchen. Will Woodman  
had secretly admired her for the last  
three years. Now he was waiting  
until a "decent time expired" before  
installing her as mistress of his house.  
Will had been "good to Mandy,"  
her family declared. He sat up the  
whole night rubbing her arms and  
hands when she took "her spells," or  
applying hot irons to her feet, and  
when nothing else could be done, he  
sat by her bed and held her hand while  
her sisters were comfortably asleep.

Amanda often whispered, half in de-  
lirium, perhaps, but yet revealing her

real sentiments, "If I die, don't give  
those selfish girls a cent of the money  
that I've killed myself for."

In due time Mary became Mrs.  
Woodman. She hired a servant girl,  
dropped her old associates, and lounged  
in the sun-bathed octagon room. She  
read novels, did fancy work, drove  
Amanda's spanking team, and longed  
for the time when Mrs. Banker Brown  
and Mrs. Agent Marlowe would call  
on her. When the weather was suit-  
able, she put on lovely tea-gowns and  
lounged, in good view of the public,  
among the flowers.

This was a dream that Amanda had  
omitted, else our story would never  
have been written.

The wife of the general auditor's  
chief clerk came to rent rooms, and  
Mary hoped her time of entering  
"society" was near. She eagerly of-  
fered the rooms at a much lower  
figure than Will held them at, and  
Mrs. Lancy closed the bargain on the  
spot.

"I think I can so recommend your  
apartments that you will have no  
difficulty in letting them," the lady  
remarked upon taking her leave.  
"They are lovely, and your prices are  
reasonable."

"We care more for having nice  
people in the house than for money,"  
Mary replied loftily. "Money is no  
great object just now. My mother's  
estate is being settled, and I draw an  
income from that source."

She omitted to say that the estate  
consisted of ten acres of land worth  
thirty dollars an acre, and that there  
were four heirs at law.

Mrs. Lancy did not fill the house,  
but she brought her bosom friend, Mrs.  
Reynolds, and the two soon took  
possession of their quarters.

Meanwhile, Mary wore wondrous  
combinations of cashmere, silk and  
lace, and left her doors open that the  
general office people, when they called  
on her lodges, could not help seeing  
what an elegant lady she was, and  
what a fairy bower she graced.

These views seemed to make no  
lasting impression upon those favored  
with them, so she gave a little tea  
party to the two ladies in the house.  
She had Amanda's carriage re-fitted  
and took her tenants to ride. She  
intended giving grand entertainments  
later, and finally began calling on  
some of the government officials' wives.  
They responded. Almost all people  
will go where there is a fine house,  
fine furniture and a hospitable board.

Mary knew that her tether was  
short—that Will's wages would only  
keep them in moderate style; but  
there were still a few hundred dollars  
of Amanda's money in the bank; the  
rent also helped to swell their income.

"When I get into society I won't  
have to spend so much," she exclaimed  
to Will. "I am sure that we can fill  
up the rooms when people see them."

"Yes, that's so," Will assented.  
But he thought of the German fable  
of the discontented frogs and their  
king.

"There is another thing, Will, that  
I wanted to speak about," Mary said,  
creeping on his knee and beginning to  
smooth back his hair. "Here, of late,  
everybody that is anybody belongs to  
the different insurance lodges. I will  
join with you, and we can be insured  
for each other. If I had money  
enough to live upon and was left alone,  
I would not then have to marry; I  
never could suit myself again!"—here  
Will forgot the frogs' king—"and if  
you had my insurance you could afford  
to hire a first-class housekeeper, and  
you wouldn't have to marry either,  
would you, Will? I want you to  
promise me never to marry again,  
whatever happens. Won't you?"

"What good would that do?" he  
asked. "You know such promises are  
made to be broken. And there's no  
prospect of your dying, pet."

"No one can tell when the hour  
may come, Will!" She laid her head  
on his shoulder and sobbed a little.  
"I never could bear to think of your  
marrying again if—if anything should  
happen to me."

Will soothed her, declaring that if  
she left him he never would take an-  
other wife, and asked what lodges she  
would like to have him join. Mary's  
tears were dried instantly.

"Get into everything that is open,"  
she answered with eager animation,  
"and I'll go too, and we can live eco-  
nomically just as soon as I get a fair  
chance to rent the rooms. I am so  
glad we thought of it," she said, lead-  
ing him out to a tastefully spread tea  
table. "Now, no matter what happens,  
we are sure of taking care of poor old  
mother." And Will thought his  
pretty wife was a very kind-hearted  
little creature, though thoughtless at  
times.

Will sent in his application for  
membership, and was insured in various  
orders for fifteen thousand dollars.  
Mary joined the Select Friends, in-  
suring for Will, but she never found  
time for taking the degrees in other  
lodges. The matter was finally  
dropped.

There was enough going and coming

now at "The Maze," as Mary called  
her home. Probably had she con-  
sulted the dictionary she would  
have chosen some other name. But  
she never stopped long enough for that.  
She dressed and made calls, and pushed  
her forward with much success.  
She was on visiting terms with the  
clerks' wives, but that did not satisfy  
her ambition. She aimed now at  
intimacy with the wives of heads of  
departments.

She knew Mrs. Rose Blender when  
the latter worked at dressmaking at  
Mrs. Martin's. Mrs. Rose was the  
wife of the chief claim agent, and  
looked up to accordingly. So Mary  
dressed herself in her finest costume,  
hired a smart colored boy to drive,  
and called on Mrs. Blender.

As soon as she was seated she  
plunged into the fashions as a subject  
of conversation. Rose answered coolly,  
and presently declared that she never  
looked at a fashion plate.

"That is because you saw so many  
of them while you were a girl, I sup-  
pose," Mary answered.

Rose colored, but managed to laugh  
a little.

"Come to see me," Mary gushed  
when she rose to go. "I have a lovely  
house."

"Thanks—I should like to do so,"  
Rose replied, "but we general office  
people have a clique of our own, and  
have no time to visit outsiders. Mrs.  
Brown called, but I couldn't find time  
to return her call. Then we have a  
regular course of study. I devote two  
hours every day to my books."

"That is nice," Mary beamed, but  
her eyes snapped viciously. "You need  
the study. I remember you had to  
leave school in the fourth grade, and  
work for your living. I have a note  
yet that you sent me that day, though  
I could hardly read it—you wrote  
such a scroll. Did you learn to write  
after you worked for Mrs. Martin? It  
must have been an awful job."

Rose looked straight before her,  
with pale face and steady eyes, but said  
nothing. Mary had no alternative but  
to go.

"Caroline," Mrs. Blender said to the  
girl in the dining-room, "look out of  
the window and take note of that  
person. I am not at home to her at  
all times."

Caroline looked and saw a very  
pretty woman in an elegant costume  
who was laughing loudly.

"Yes, ma'am," she replied to Mrs.  
Blender, who stood in the middle of  
the room, gazing at nothing. "It is  
almost time for your reception and  
you are not dressed," she suggested.

"Yes, I will go," and Mrs. Blender  
left the room.

"So our grand missus has been a  
sewing girl," Caroline giggled. "I  
thought there was something that made  
her so high-mighty. Them's always  
the sort that puts on airs."

When Mary reached home, she told  
the ladies in the house of her visit.  
Like many superficial people she keenly  
enjoyed a joke at the expense of  
others. Rose Blender's exclusiveness  
struck her as being very funny, and  
rejoiced in the thought that she had  
"taken her down a peg."

"The idea of people out here putting  
on such airs!" she exclaimed. "We  
haven't any aristocracy—one person  
is just as good as another."

Madams Lancy and Reynolds did  
not look quite pleased at this assertion;  
these two were the wives of govern-  
ment officials, and felt their positions.

But Mary whose assurance never  
failed her, went on, unheeding their  
silence.

"And they say Blender is insured  
for fifty thousand. If he dies Rose  
will run through with it all in a year.  
She is all for show, and has no business  
ability. Now if Will were to die," she  
went on, as she turned her head to  
catch a view of her pretty costume in  
the glass, "I could manage my fifteen  
thousand as well as any man. I'd feel  
awful if he did, you know, but I'd  
build elegant houses on this block and  
rent them, and I'd make double and  
triple the money I would if I loaned  
it out at interest."

"What kind of houses would you  
build?" Mrs. Lancy asked, much  
amused by this young person's candor.

"Come into my room," leading the  
way. "I will show you."

She went to a writing desk and took  
out the ground plan of several houses.

"I don't want Will to know this,"  
she said, "but I believe in being pre-  
pared. I sent off for a book on archi-  
tecture, and I am studying the subject,  
and I tell you if I had that money I  
could make money hand over fist."

Amanda had dreams. But she never  
once dreamed that by the law her  
house and all she had would in less  
than five years be the property of that  
"ignorant hired girl, Mary Skidmore,"  
and Lu Britton, a boy between whose  
family and hers there had always been  
a bitter hatred.

Yes, Will caught a cold and died in a  
few months from quick consumption.  
Mary received her fifteen thousand  
dollars and began to build according  
to her plans, which had the admirable

quality of being well matured.

Old Mrs. Woodman was moved  
back into her old house, where Mary  
sent her her meals, and a servant twice  
a day to attend to her needs.

The Butterfield girls managed to eke  
out a living, and Mary, after a scant  
year of mourning, was married to Lu  
Britton, a rising young railroad man  
who had the qualities of success. Un-  
der his management Mary's property  
increased, and she was soon a very  
wealthy woman. Had she chosen to  
call on Rose Blender, that lady's doors  
would have opened wide to receive  
her, but Mary never forgot an injury,  
and the feud between the two never  
ended.

Years after her marriage, Mrs. Brit-  
ton was entertaining some fashionable  
friends at dinner.

"Yes, Mr. Woodman was anxious  
that I should marry again," she said.

Two days before he died he called  
me to him and said, "Mamie, darling—  
he always called me Mamie—when I  
am gone, I want you to marry again,  
marry Lu—he has more business abil-  
ity than any one I know, and you  
ought not to have the care of that  
money."

"What did you tell him?" A saucy  
little lady in blue asked.

"I said I couldn't think of marrying  
under a year."

"Did that satisfy him?"

"Yes; he was perfectly happy after  
that. You see he did not want the  
property he had worked so hard for, to  
be lost by bad management."

And if dead bodies turn in their  
graves at something they missed in  
their life dreams, Amanda Woodman's  
must have turned completely over at  
that moment.

We all dream dreams, but it is a  
merciful Providence that leaves their  
interpretations to the future.—Waver-  
ley Magazine.

## Bridge of Agate.

A mining expert sent to investigate  
some Arizona properties for Denver  
capitalists recently returned and re-  
ports the finding of a most remarkable  
natural bridge, formed by a tree of  
agatized wood, spanning a canyon  
forty-five feet in width.

The tree had at some remote time  
fallen, when it became imbedded in  
the silt of some great inland sea or  
mighty water overflow. The silt in  
time became sandstone, and the wood  
gradually passed through the stages of  
mineralization until it is now a wonder-  
ful tree of solid agate.

In after years water washed and ate  
away the sandstone until a canyon  
forty-five feet in width has been formed,  
the flinty like substance of the  
agatized wood having resisted the  
erosion of the waterflow.

Fully fifty feet of the tree rests on  
one side, and can be traced, but how  
far its other end lies buried in the  
sandstone cannot be determined with-  
out blasting away the rock.

The trunk visible above the canyon  
varies in size from four feet to three  
feet in diameter. Where the bark has  
been broken and torn away the  
characteristic color of jasper and  
agate are seen. To the naked eye the  
wood is beautiful. Under a micro-  
scope or miner's magnifying glass  
the brilliancy of the coloring are clearly  
brought out in all their wondrous  
beauty.

## All Wrong.

Wifely anxieties do not always  
spring from the causes assigned them  
by self-complacent husbands. Jones  
lives near the sea, and is in the habit  
getting up early and going for a swim  
before breakfast. One morning his  
wife remarked at the breakfast table:  
"George, I am so anxious while you  
are away bathing in the morning that  
I can't sleep a wink until you get  
back." George felt very flattered that  
his wife cared so much for his safety,  
and desirous of allaying her appre-  
hensions, he said: "Don't be alarmed.  
I know how to swim, and there is no  
danger of my getting drowned." "I  
was not thinking about your getting  
drowned. That never entered my  
head; but I am afraid that some thief,  
knowing that you leave the house  
early in the morning may sneak in  
while you are away and steal the  
silver."

## Readily Answered.

When a man tempts fate by remind-  
ing a spinster of her condition, his  
punishment is generally swift and  
sure. In a county of Ireland where  
the Quakers are numerous, the entire  
body were on one occasion gathered  
together for one of their Quarterly  
Meetings. After the exercises of the  
morning a public luncheon was held,  
at which all the Friends attended.  
The conversation turned on matrimony.  
"Bridget," said an unmanly youth-  
ful member of the society, speaking  
across the crowded table to a prim,  
elderly maiden lady, "wilt thou tell  
me why thou hast never married?"

"Certainly, friend William," responded  
the ready Bridget, in a voice audible  
all over the room. "Tis because I am  
not so aisy pleased as thy wife was."

From one of the Lady Readers of the INDE-  
PENDENT.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND issued the following proclamation June 30:

WHEREAS, the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor:

And WHEREAS, the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government has embodied in unwise laws, which must be executed until repealed by Congress:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do hereby this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol in this city of Washington on the 7th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1893, and of the independence of the United States the 117th.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The President had intended not to assemble Congress until September but he yielded to the clamor of financiers and politicians and decided to give Congress an opportunity to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law as speedily as possible.

There has been of late considerable distrust and uncertainty in business channels the cause of which is, it is stoutly alleged, the excessive coinage of cheap silver dollars.

The existing coinage law is a specimen of execrable financial legislation, and its repeal should be only a question of a very brief period, yet the want of confidence in the business world at present is in a measure owing to the efforts of the calamity screamers who are always anticipating panics, hard times and the financial disruption of the nation—particularly if the government is not conducted according to their inflated notions.

It is becoming clearer, as time moves along, that the United States Government must adopt gold as the only basis of monetary value, since it will be impossible to much longer keep silver on a par with gold.

A VIOLENT hailstorm swept over the northwestern section of Philadelphia Wednesday evening, causing damages amounting to thousands of dollars.

GOVERNOR ALTJELD, of Illinois, deserves all the censure he is receiving. His action, in pardoning the Anarchists who were doing jail service for participation in the Haymarket riots at Chicago, was an outrage upon common justice, law and order, and if it is within the power of the Legislature of Illinois to impeach him, he should be impeached.

The number of business failures for the current year is 6,401 as against 5,603 during the first half of 1892, an increase of 898. The total liabilities of the failing concerns makes even a worse showing, those for 1893 being one hundred and sixty-eight millions as against sixty-two millions in 1892, an increase of one hundred and six millions.

LATER information in relation to the sinking of the British warship Victoria casts the blame for the disaster upon Vice Admiral Tryon whose order, directing the turning about of the vessels, involved an impossibility, considering the safety of the seamen and the vessels. Having made a blunder he stuck to his post and went down with his ship.

SINCE the Sherman law went into effect there have been purchased under its provisions up to date 156,664,590 fine ounces of silver bullion at a cost of \$147,138,375. At the present price of silver this stock is worth to-day \$92,132,040, a net loss to the government on the transaction of a little more than \$55,000,000. This can hardly be accepted as an instance of wise financing. Such business operations ruin private individuals and corporations.

The work of purging the pension rolls of imposters has apparently begun in earnest. A long list of names has been sent to Secretary Smith by Commissioner Lochren, giving various particulars with the recommendation that the names be dropped from the pension rolls. In this list eleven were deserters at large, as appears from the records of the War Department. A number did not serve the required ninety days; others drawing widow's pensions had remarried; one had never been in the army or naval service; several were drawing pensions on account of disabilities resulting from their own vicious habits, and one was living in "open and notorious adultery." The work of examining the rolls for the detection of fraud is to be prosecuted with vigor.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL, the noted Philadelphia banker and philanthropist, died in Carlsbad, Germany, June 30. His remains will reach Philadelphia beginning of next week. Mr. Drexel's estate is valued at \$30,000,000. He performed many noble deeds of charity in Philadelphia and elsewhere. For many years he was a leading citizen of the Quaker city.

THE Emperor of Germany, in his recent speech in opening the Reichstag, maintained with much firmness his demand for the army bill, his argument being that the military strength of Germany should be sufficient to guarantee both the safety of the Empire and the peace of Europe. The Emperor places a low estimate upon the civilization of his Empire and of Europe. It is probable, however, that the Emperor, commencing with himself, has another reason why a large standing army, under his control, should be maintained.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1893.

Never has the financial situation been worse mixed or the action of the next Congress more difficult to predict with any reasonable degree of certainty than at this writing. Congressmen are quite numerous in Washington and ever since the news of the cessation of the free coinage of silver in India was received silver and its probable fate has been the subject of conversation, but those of them who are willing to attempt to say what will be done, and only a few of them are, are so wide apart in their ideas that the amount of real information gained from them is insignificant. The single standard gold advocate will tell you with confidence that the action of India is the final straw which has broken the silver camel's back and that the days of silver as a money-metal are assuredly numbered. The ultra silver man will tell you with equal confidence that "this English conspiracy" to force the United States into adopting the single gold standard will result in arousing a national sentiment that will compel Congress to stand by silver. There you have the extremes of Congressional sentiment. The conservative element prefers to wait and observe the results of India's change of policy before deciding upon the effect it will have upon the financial legislation of Congress.

Great pressure has this week been brought to bear upon Mr. Cleveland to call the extra session of Congress together in July, instead of September, and a member of the Cabinet is authority for the statement that he would have yielded if he were certain that Congress would at once repeal the Sherman law, which shows that the uncertainty is felt at the White House as well as outside.

Meanwhile free coinage men have opened headquarters here and say that they intend to make the hardest fight ever made for silver in Congress, and that they are predicting an obliteration of political lines and a reformation of parties, one favoring both gold and silver money and the other gold only.

Further than to express the belief that it will aid in getting the Sherman silver law repealed no member of the administration has expressed an opinion in public as to probable effect of the war upon silver in India upon our finance, but bankers and business men express fear that it will create an enormous demand for gold in India and that the gold being easier to get here than in Europe we will have to supply that demand.

The Washington G. A. R. posts will be largely represented at the Gettysburg reunion, which is to begin to-morrow and last three days. Although the reunion is under the auspices of the New York troops and will be largely devoted to dedicating the New York monuments on the battle field invasions were extended to all who took part in the battle.

Preparations are being made here for a big celebration of the centennial of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol building, on the 18th of next September. President Cleveland has promised to make the speech introducing the principal orator, who is yet to be chosen. The name of ex-President Harrison has been suggested.

Secretary Hoke Smith this week upon the recommendation of Commissioner Lochren approved the dropping from the roll of a number of pensioners declared by the examining committee not to be entitled to pensions. This week the collector of customs at Portland, Oregon, was removed from office by telegraph, because of the report by special Treasury agents of his intention to illegally admit a lot of Chinese coolies. He is charged with having allowed 250 Chinese claiming to be merchants to land on June 15 contrary to official instructions from the Treasury. He was removed several weeks ago, but as is customary continued to perform the duties of his office, awaiting the qualification of his successor. The telegram dismissing him directed him to turn his office over to the deputy collector. It is claimed that the smuggling of opium as well as Chinese through the port of Portland has been increasing so rapidly that the Treasury officials became convinced that it was connived at by United States officials whose duty it was to prevent it, and there is some talk about sensational criminal prosecutions in the near future.

A PLEASANT HOME.

From the Chicago Post.

Heard on a suburban train:

"I have such a pleasant home that I never go out evenings."

"What do you do to pass the time?"

"Oh, play with the babies until they go to bed and then quarrel with my wife the rest of the evening."

THIS IS INDEED A GREAT COUNTRY.

From the Williamsburg Sun.

One of the causes of the financial condition is the rapid pace at which the American people live. We grow bald faster and die earlier than any other nation, simply because we live faster than other people and because every man in this glorious country wants to get rich in ten minutes. Many business ventures are made on wind and some of these succeed provided they reach success before the day of settlement arrives. The heavy draft of Europe on our gold has made the banks cautious and the results is that the get-rich-quick chaps who have been trading on wind are being stranded. This is the natural law of cause and effect, and 90 per cent. of the recent failures have been of this class.

COSTLY ELECTION TESTS.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Of all the schemes yet invented for depleting the State Treasury, for private profit election contests in the Legislature appear to be the most promising, or rather they would be if the expense bills were sure of receiving the executive approval. There were four contests in the late House, one from each of the counties of Crawford, Lancaster, Montgomery and Lackawanna. The salaries, mileage, stationery and all allowances to which the incumbents of these four seats were legally entitled would amount to less than \$8,000, or less than \$2,000 each. The appropriations made by the Legislature to the credit of these four seats amounted to \$45,134, or \$11,283.50 each.

Fortunately for the good fame of the Commonwealth, as well as for the solvency of its Treasury, Governor Pattison has the habit of examining bills before he signs them, and this habit will save to the State Treasury until the next session of the Legislature, at least, the sum of \$26,571, making the outlay for the four seats only \$18,563, or \$4,641 each, which is considerably more than twice the amount authorized by existing law. The Governor signed, as he says, with some misgivings bills for the less amount providing for the salaries of the unseated members and the expenses of the contestants, but he draws the line at the bill of \$26,571 for the expenses of the committee on elections, upon whose recommendation the four sitting members were ousted.

The Governor's reason for vetoing the bill compensating the election committee, in brief, that there is no warrant, either in the Constitution or existing law, for paying members or officers of the General Assembly additional compensation for services performed in committee or otherwise, and that the items charged for subpoenas, railway fare, hotel bills, stenographic reports, telegrams, etc., are wastefully extravagant and exorbitant. He further says that such extravagance if allowed can have but one result, and that is the offering of premiums upon contests, even upon the most insignificant and frivolous pretenses.

Governor Pattison has simply performed his sworn duty in vetoing this extravagant, unlawful and unconstitutional grab at the State Treasury. The people of Pennsylvania have occasion to blush for the venality and disregard of constitutional mandates of the legislators who conceived and voted for this bold steal.

THE SCIENTIFIC SIDE.

From the New York Weekly.

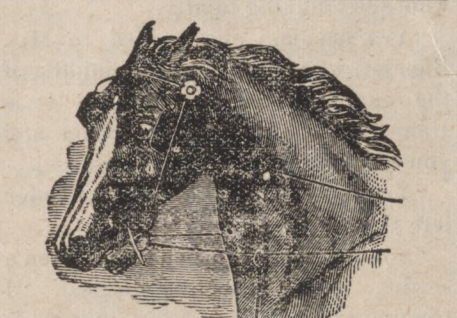
Young Lady, "Why do I get so nervous when I play before an audience?" Professor Von Thunpff, "Sympathy and magnetism, my dear young lady; mind acting on mind, you know."

"I don't see how."

"Let us see very simple off explanation. De nervousness and restlessness and weariness off de company affects your self."

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91, to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success, plain, it never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and \$1.00. At J. W. Culbert's Drug Store.



A Fine Lot of Summer Drivers, Horse Sheets, Coolers and Nets—all kinds at the right prices.

The Largest Assortment of Whip of any shop in the county to select from.

New and Second-hand harness always on hand. Fair leather saddles from \$4.00 up, and bridles to match from \$1.50 up. Open bridles, all round, \$2.00 up.

All the leading brands of cigars and tobacco always on hand; box trade a specialty; any kind and price from 50 cents per box of fifty, up.

W. E. JOHNSON,

PROVIDENCE SQUARE, PA.

Specialties for Spring

which are Remarkably Cheap.

Have Just Opened a Case of Fine

Dress & Apron Gingham!

4 yards for 25c. Colors fast and quality excellent.

Simpson's Fast Calicoes, in Remnants, 3 yds. Chevot Shirting, 4 yds.

for 25c. Extra fine Toweling, 5c. a yard. Men's extra fine seamless hose, 2 pair for 25c.

Spring Styles of Gents' Neck Wear,

25 and 50c., and latest in LINEN COLLARS.

We have Fine Assortments of Gents' Tourist Hats, College

Caps, and a Good Every Day Hat for 25 Cents.

SHOES AND RUBBERS!

Freed's Hand-made Shoes are in and prices away down. Flow Shoes \$1.00 and \$1.25. Men's Lace Shoes, extra good, \$1.25. Children's Shoes, \$1.00. Extra fine line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

FULL LINE OF HARDWARE!

Shovels, Rakes, Hoes, Chicken Wire, &c.

Choice Early Rose Seed Potatoes, \$1.25 per bushel.

Onion Sets and All Other Variety of Seeds, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Extra Choice Groceries

We have the finest Syrup in the Market. New Orleans Molasses. Large California Prunes, 2 lbs. for 25c. Apples and Peaches. Flow Cream Cheese. Extra fat Mackerel. 4 lbs. best head rice for 25c.

Have received a car load of Cement, and will quote low price in lots.

W. P. FENTON,

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Hood's Cures



Mrs. John Fenton

Dyspepsia, Intense Misery

"No pen can describe the suffering I endured ten years from Dyspepsia. I had almost given up hope of ever being any better when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am entirely cured and advise anyone suffering from dyspepsia to try it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The truth of this statement I am glad to verify at any time. Mrs. JOHN FENTON, 67 Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

LEOPOLD'S.

We have new and all wool

DRESS GOODS

In great variety of styles at 50 cents—some of which are considered very cheap in Philadelphia and Reading at 62 1/2c. Our storm sergees in a new stylish weave at 50c., you would think were about 75c. They are nonshrinkable and made by an honest Scotchman.

NEW DRES' GOODS at 12 1/2, 25, 37 1/2c. up to \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.62.

We have an elegant line of new Black Dress Goods in many choice weaves. We show the finest dress goods in Pottstown, and prices are right.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT is well filled with Coats for all ages from the baby to the grandmother, and the prices are from \$2.45 to \$12.50. Hundreds of the best wearing and finest fitting Coats worn in Pottstown and vicinity are the product of our work rooms.

OUR NEW SHIRT WAISTS, pleated, with Belt and Cuffs at 50c. and a fancy style at 40c. are marvels of cheapness.

Fine Percale Waists 60c., look like \$1.00 goods. We have a fine assortment of all sizes.

New Fast Black Stockings.

New Silk Gloves.

New Kid Gloves.

New Dress Trimmings.

New Laces and Embroideries.

Leopold's,

254 HIGH ST.,

POTTSTOWN, PA.

THE SCIENTIFIC TRUTH THAT HEAT EXPANDS SEEMS DISPROVED AT

BRENDLINGER'S

Where through the Summer Hot Spell

Prices are Contracting

This is well illustrated in our Carpet Department, where you will find

Carpet Remnants

In considerable variety at prices which have no relation to cost value.

At 12 1-2 Cents

The opportunity to get an Irish Lawn Dress Pattern is a worthy instant consideration and action. This pattern has a pretty figure and design on a white ground and has perfectly fast colors is very desirable.

Laces

Are in active demand and of course we supply them in greatest variety of pattern, quality and price. Point de Irland, Valenciennes, Espirations and the most of the jargon of foreign names are all represented.

Parasols

A fine line of them and especially some white ones, trimmed with lace, flanneled with raffia, Sarcos, etc., and you will speak well of them when it seems as though one of them would melt both your taste and the price have in mind to spend for one.

Gloves and Mitts

For summer, in colors cream, tan, white, black and all the sizes. Bear in mind we are agents for the Coolers and the Foster gloves.

Corsets

C. P. Corsets, No. 36, price \$2 and up. "A la Sirene" is true of their beauty of fit and shape. Paris made and that means beauty and style.

F. D. Corsets, \$1.75 and up. "Bian Fiere de laissee dire," is the French maker's description. Try them and you will speak well of them when it seems as though one of them would melt both your taste and the price have in mind to spend for one.

Loose Improved Cutaway Elastic Hip Corsets, \$1.00. For certain figures they are most comfortable. Also health preserving. Another good Corset is the "N. N. N." from 75 cents up. We name and comment upon a few of the home manufactures and for special purposes they surpass anything that comes from abroad.

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RAILROADS.	
PERKIMEN RAILROAD.	
Passenger trains leave Collegeville Station as follows:	
FOR PHILADELPHIA AND POINTS SOUTH.	
Milk.....	6:27 a. m.
Accommodation.....	8:02 a. m.
Market.....	12:36 p. m.
Accommodation.....	4:11 p. m.
FOR ALLENTOWN AND POINTS NORTH AND WEST.	
Milk.....	7:35 a. m.
Accommodation.....	9:06 a. m.
Market.....	12:30 p. m.
Accommodation.....	5:40 p. m.
SUNDAYS—SOUTH.	
Milk.....	6:36 a. m.
Accommodation.....	8:10 a. m.
NORTH.	
Accommodation.....	7:54 a. m.
Milk.....	5:37 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.	
SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, THE SOUTH AND WEST.	
On and after May 14, 1893,	
TRAINS LEAVE COLLEGEVILLE	
(Via Perkiomen R. R., connecting at Perkiomen Junction) as follows:	
FOR PHILADELPHIA—week days, 6:27, 8:02, a. m., 12:36, 4:11, p. m. Sundays, 6:36, a. m., 4:20, p. m.	
FOR NEW YORK—week days, 6:27, 8:02, a. m., 12:36, 4:11, p. m. Sunday, 6:36, a. m., 4:20, p. m.	
FOR PHOENIXVILLE, POTTSTOWN AND READING—week days, 8:02, a. m., 12:36, 4:11, p. m. Sundays, 6:36, a. m., 4:20, p. m.	
Trains for Baltimore, Washington, the South and West, via B. & O. R. R. leave Market and 12th Street Station, (P. & R. R. R.) at 3:45, 7:55, 11:26, a. m., 3:58, 7:47, 11:23, 2:25, p. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.	
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Wharf,	
FOR ATLANTIC CITY.	
Week days—Express, 8:00, 9:00, 10:45, a. m., (Saturdays, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:15 p. m. Excursion, 7:00 a. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30, 5:45 p. m. Excursion, from foot of Mississippi avenue only, 6:00 p. m. Sunday—Express, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00 and 9:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.	
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY	
Depot, corner of Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues:	
Week days—Express, (Mondays, only) 6:45, 7:00, 7:35, 9:30 a. m., and 3:15, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Accommodation, 5:50, 8:10, a. m., and 4:30 p. m. Excursion, from foot of Mississippi avenue only, 6:00 p. m. Sunday—Express, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00 and 9:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.	
I. A. SWEIGARD, General Superintendent.	C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Large areas are far more liable to be neglected than small ones. On account of this neglect the quantity of land often fails to give anything approaching a proportionate increase in the quantity of the crop. On the other hand, high manuring and improved culture almost invariably give a large and immediate increase in the yield.

Trees having a thrifty growth are less liable to the attacks of disease and insects than most others. An exception may be found in the case of rapidly growing pear trees, which are sometimes suddenly stricken with fire blight. But, as a rule, keep the trees growing if you care to see them succeed—and most people do wish that.

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.**

In pursuance of an act of Assembly, approved March 17, 1889, and supplementary acts thereto, the Treasurer of Montgomery county will meet the taxpayers of said county, at the following named times and places, for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1893, assessed in their respective districts, viz:

Township of Marlborough, at the public house of Harry Brant, Friday, July 7, from 9 to 12.

Borough of Greenlane, at the public house of George Shenkel, Friday, July 7, from 1 to 3 p.

Borough of East Greenville and Township of Upper Hanover, Third District, at the public house of N. B. Keely, Monday, July 10, from 9 to 4.

Borough of Pennsburg, and Upper Hanover, First District, at the public house of Herman Roth, Tuesday, July 11, from 8 to 3.

Township of Upper Hanover, at the public house of Jonas Harling, Wednesday, July 12, from 9 to 3.

Township of Salford, at the public house of Moughby Brey, Thursday, July 13, from 9 to 11.

Township of Upper Salford, at the public house of John O. Hendricks, Thursday, July 13, from 10 to 3.

Township of Lower Salford, East District, at the public house of Fr. Klein B. Snyder, Friday, July 14, from 8 to 11.

Township of Lower Salford, West District, at the public house of Jacob O. Bergey, Friday, July 14, from 1 to 3.

Township of Franconia, West District, at the public house of Harry N. Kulp, Monday, July 17, from 8 to 12.

Borough of Franconia, East District, at the public house of John M. Kuhn, Monday, July 17, from 1 to 3.

Borough of Loudon, at the public house of John O. Hunsberger, Tuesday, July 18, from 8 to 11.

Township of Hatfield, at the public house of James H. Curry, Tuesday, July 18, from 1 to 4.

Township of Towamencin, at the public house of Harry Hallmeyer, Wednesday, July 19, from 10 to 3.

Borough of Lansdale, East and West wards, at the public house of Robert C. Lowme, Thursday, July 20, from 9 to 3.

Township of Montgomery, at the public house of Philip H. Brown, Friday, July 21, from 10 to 3.

Township of Hortham, at the public house of Hollowell Brothers, Monday, July 24, from 10 to 2.

Township of Upper Dublin, at the public house of Charles H. Palmer, Tuesday, July 25, from 9 to 12.

Borough of Ambler, at the public house of John D. Cooper, Tuesday, July 25, from 1 to 4.

Borough of Hattboro, at the public house of Harry Wagon, Wednesday, July 26, from 8 to 2.

Township of Moreland, Lower District, at the public house of Frank Schuck, Thursday, July 27, from 8 to 11.

Township of Moreland, Upper District, at the public house of Charles F. Ehrenfort, Thursday, July 27, from 1 to 4.

Borough of Abington, Lower District, and Borough of Rockledge, at the office of Samuel Clowery, Friday, July 28, from 8 to 11.

Township of Abington, Upper District, at the public house of Hiram McCool, Friday, July 28, from 12 to 4.

Borough of Jenkintown, at the public house of J. F. Gottman, Monday, July 31, from 9 to 2.

Township of Cheltenham, Upper, Lower and East Districts, at the public house of Benjamin E. Duree, Tuesday, August 1, from 9 to 12.

Township of Cheltenham, West District, at the public house of S. R. Clayton, Tuesday, August 1, from 1 to 3.

Township of Pottsgrove, Lower, at the public house of William H. Becker, Wednesday, August 2, from 10 to 3.

Township of Pottsgrove, Upper, at the public house of Samuel Geiger, Wednesday, August 2, from 1 to 4.

Borough of Pottstown, Second and Third wards, at the public house of William O'Brien, Monday, Aug. 7, from 9 to 4.

Borough of Pottstown, Fourth and Fifth wards, at the public house of Edward A. Kelly, Tuesday, August 8, from 8 1/2 to 3.

Borough of Pottstown, Sixth and Seventh wards, at the public house of Maurice Gilbert, Wednesday, August 10, from 9 to 3.

Borough of Pottstown, Eighth and Tenth wards, at the residence of Jacob H. Brendlinger, Thursday, August 10, from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 3.

Borough of Pottstown, Ninth ward, at the public house of A. K. Essig, Friday, August 11, from 9 to 3.

Borough of Pottstown, West Ward, at the public house of Mrs. Elizabeth Shuler, Tuesday, August 15, from 7 1/2 to 4.

Taxes will be received at the County Treasurer's office from June 1 to September 15, from 8 1/2 to 12 a. m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.

Correspondence to receive attention must be accompanied by postage for reply, and in all cases location of property must be definitely given.

Inquiries relative to taxes, received after September 10, will not be answered.

Taxes not paid to the County Treasurer on or before the 15th day of September, 1893, will be given into the hands of a collector, when 5 per cent. will be added for collection, as per act of Assembly.

SAMUEL EFFRIG, Treasurer of Montgomery County. County Treasurer's Office, Norristown, May 1, 1893.

THE LEADING PLEASURE RESORT IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

## Oak View Park!

The People's Pleasure Resort,

Is continually growing in popular favor. It is because numerous attractions please the people. That's why.

The following figures show how it has been growing in public favor:

1890.....	15,000
1891.....	53,000
1892.....	78,000

Books now open for engagements. Secure your days early, as the best days go quick. New attractions for this season. Large and handsome buildings. Address, for particulars, &c.,

H. R. RITTENHOUSE, Oakview Park, Norristown, Pa.

Parties desiring dates can secure the same by calling at this office.

Gristock & Vanderslice,

Collegeville, Pa.,

DEALERS IN

White and Yellow Pine, and Eemlock

LUMBER,

Various grades, dressed and undressed.

SHINGLES, split and sawed.

PICKETS, CEDAR AND CHESTNUT

RAILS.

Lehigh and Schuylkill

RAILS.

Lehigh and Schuylkill

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## Department of Agriculture.

### SYSTEM IN FARMING.

There are some farmers—who fear the number is not large—who always have their work well in hand. They may drive their work when occasion requires, as a late season, but their work never drives them. Other farmers are as uniformly behindhand. Their work is all in a heap, so to speak. They rush about like a hen with her neck wrung, but somehow don't accomplish very much, and never succeed in "catching up."

What constitutes the difference between these two classes? It is the result partly of temperament, partly of the method of working. The one has adopted and lives up to a system; the other does everything in a haphazard way, as he happens to think of it. Temperament has, of course, a good deal to do with a man's way of working. Some men are born methodical. They naturally do their work according to a well defined system. Such men, whether farmers, merchants, bankers or common laborers, have an instinctive impulse to plan out what they have to do, and to do it at a certain time. They can't abide irregularity in business habits. They want to hang their hats on the same peg at the same hour, wind their watches at a fixed time, and in a word, do whatever they have to do with chronometer-like regularity.

The other kind of men seem to have an inborn repugnance to precision in work. They enjoy doing things at odd hours, whenever "they feel like it." Something is always distracting their attention. If they go so far as to lay out a plan of work for the day they are easily diverted from it—perhaps to attend to some trivial affair that might safely be postponed, while the more important business has to wait. And so their work goes on, "steady by jerks," as the saying is. The result is what we have described above—a uniformity in behindhandedness—the only instance in which they are at all regular in their habits.

These differences tell on the man's achievements, in whatever kind of business he is engaged. In the case of the unsystematic merchant, he fails in due time; in that of the unmethodical clerk, he is discharged as incompetent, while the man who is regular, precise, methodical, makes his way in the world because he is up to time and is never driven or harassed by his work.

No business man needs to be more systematic than the farmer. In order to accomplish the best results at all points, he needs to work by plan. It is not safe to trust to memory, as most farmers do. The wise way is to map out on paper the things that need to be done, and the days and hours when they are to be done, and then to follow out the schedule as closely as the weather will permit. Circumstances may of course justify occasional deviations from the plan; but the rule should be to follow the routine as laid out.

Especially should there be precision in attending to the wants of live stock. Animals become restless and nervous when their feeding time passes without attention, and they promptly call the attention of their careless owner to the fact. He should have his work so systematized that other matters will be out of the way when feeding hour arrives. Then the field work, in order to be accomplished with the least amount of labor and with most satisfactory crop results, should be planned with equal care. A growing crop neglected for a few days, may be heavily overgrown with weeds or injured by the drying of the soil. By such neglect the labor is increased and the crop diminished.

Many farmers think they cannot work by system. They imagine the nature of their business is such that they can only do it in the unmethodical way to which they are accustomed. But let them try system—try it thoroughly. We think they will find that it lessens labor, increases profits and makes farming far less a drudgery than the haphazard way. If the farmer isn't born systematic, he should cultivate the habit till it becomes a second nature.—Mail and Express.

There is a class of farmers that raise cows to sell to the dairymen, and they could make their business more profitable by using pure-bred males. A cow that is known to be sired by a Holstein or Jersey bull will command a high price compared with a cow whose breeding on both sides is unknown.

If a farmer is unable to stock his farm with pure-bred animals he can begin on the stock he has, and grade up with the use of males of some choice breed. If beef is desired, select the male from some beef producing breed, but if the object is milk and butter, the improvement of the stock should be made by the use of males from the best breeds for that purpose.

### A Respected Guest.

All the Members of the Family Unite in praising Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is our family medicine now, thus writes a lady from First Avenue, New York City. "For some time I have been suffering from a family when I was suffering under agony and misery from gall stones, nothing I took helped me. One day my brother brought home a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy made at Roundout, N. Y., and it permanently cured me. My husband is an ice man and was troubled with pains in his back, so also I was he could do any more at times. He used Favorite Remedy, the pain disappeared, and six doses cured him. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the only medicine that affords a speedy relief and permanent cure for such affections, for it dissolves and causes the expulsion of gall and stones from the kidneys and bladder. If you have pain in your back, if your urine is dark colored, painful or if you do not sleep for a single day, but take Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which will stop the progress, and cure the disease that is forming.

## THE JONES

### LOCKED WIRE FENCE

#### With Stock Proof Lock.

#### Neat, Strong, Durable and Cheap!

This Fence is unequalled for farm purposes; it includes the only clamp and chain in existence; expansion and contraction under complete control of the lock; it requires but few posts; having strength, without much surface, it is not affected by severe winds or snow storms; it will save ten feet in width of the ground now occupied by rail fences—this will save four acres of ground on every hundred acres now fenced with rails. Upon careful examination every farmer will want it. We will wire up this fence for from 40 to 50 cents per rod. Address or call on the undersigned for descriptive circulars and further information.

JAMES G. DETWILER, A. J. ASHENFELTER, Montg. Co. YERKES, PA.

## DR. J. H. McLEAN'S

### STRENGTHENING

#### CORDIAL & BLOOD PURIFIER.

A reliable remedy for strengthening the weak, imparting vigor to the circulation, purifying the blood, restoring strength and robust health. A certain remedy for WEAKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, LOW SPIRITS, STOMACH SICKNESS AND DYSPEPSIA. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., ST. LOUIS, MO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

## CURE THAT

### COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

Shilo's Cough Cure. One Great Cure. One Great Cure. One Great Cure.

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